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The Illustrated War News.



From the Drawing by Georges Scott.

HOT SOUP FOR PIOU-PIOU: FRENCH SOLDIERS ON FATIGUE DUTY CARRYING RATIONS TO THE TRENCHES FROM KITCHENS IN THE REAR.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE East dominates the war and its courses for the time being. The supreme failure of the German thrust at the Russian centre, the unequivocal rout of the Austrian flanking coup from the Carpathians, have so important a bearing upon military events that even Berlin has been betrayed into an expression of the truth. By a series of carefully planned movements, the German Generalissimo, von Hindenburg, has been striving, not perhaps to conquer his Russian enemy, but certainly to check the vast advance, and to save the town of Cracow, which is the key of Silesia and the gate of Germany.

The chief moves of this plan were to be a vigorous offensive directed against the Russian front before Warsaw, and a flank attack that should have been carried out with equal vigour from the foot-hills of the Carpathians. The thrust at the centre was carried by the momentum of its initiative across the Bzura—that is, to a position giving a direct striking-line to Warsaw. Here the advance met the genius of Duke Nicholas, and the fire and numbers of his immense armies. There could be but one result: Berlin, caught in an outburst of bells and flags for a victory von Hindenburg had no chance of winning, was forced to face and consider a defeat that had in it all the elements of disaster. Not only were the Germans driven pell-mell across the Bzura in front of the sweeping

bayonets, but the toll in men and guns lost is enormous; and the total of slain is equally dismaying—160,000 Germans are said to form the casualty figure. This is probably imaginative, but it serves to indicate that the defeat on this front is an event of terrible significance to Germany.

Meanwhile, Austria, marching steadily from débâcle to débâcle, encountered the inevitable on a field more or less of her own choosing in the Carpathians. The Russian forces first held the attack; then, bringing

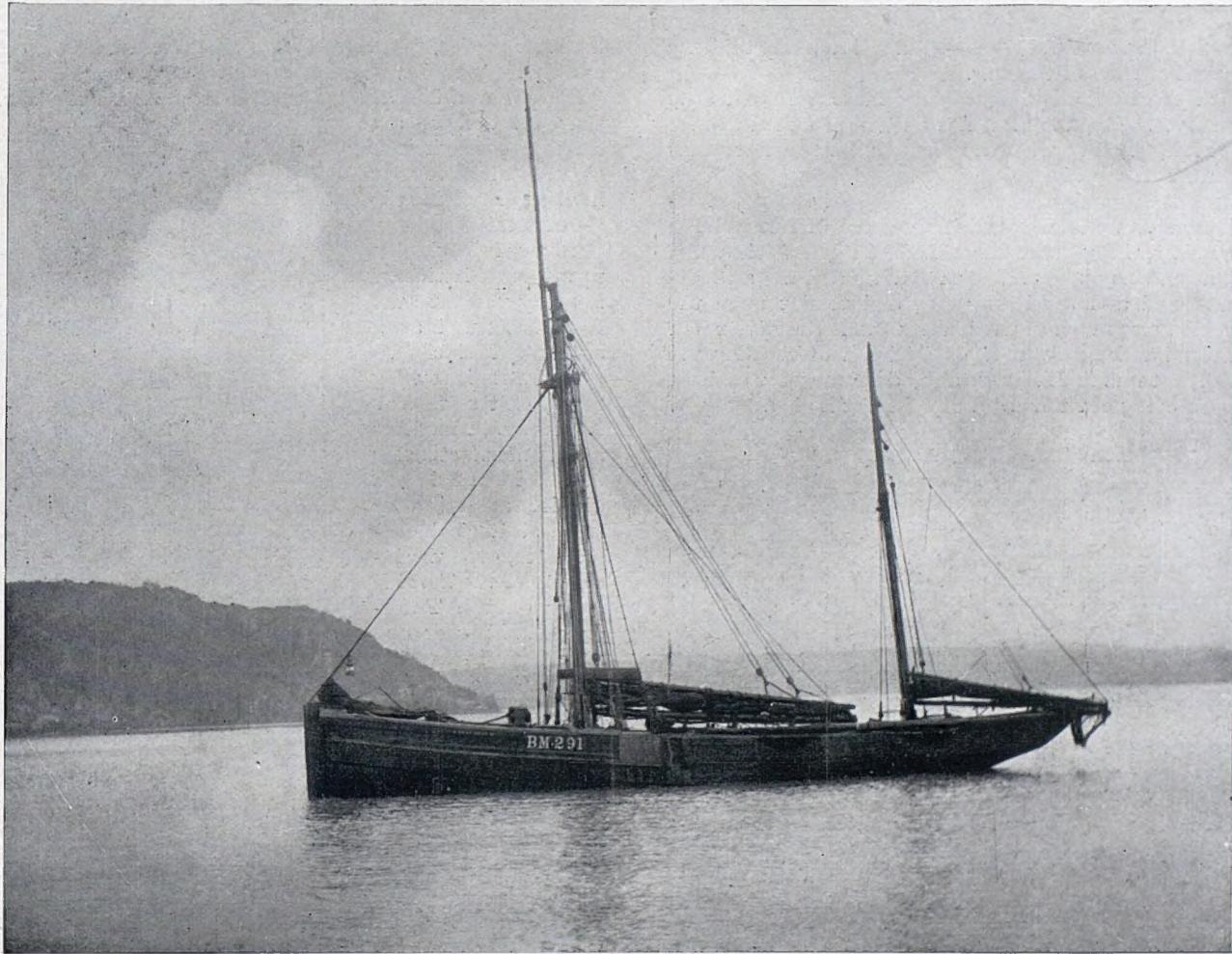
greater reinforcements to bear, scattered the Austrian army corps in a rabble over the crests and through the passes of the mountains. Everything was lost, from batteries to treasure-wagons, from lives and prisoners to ordnance - maps. The utter completeness of the entire business is startling. Certainly, if Austria has done anything in this great war it is to demonstrate how thoroughly it can uphold its historical traditions of consistent defeat. The fiasco in the Carpathians treads close on the heels of the fiasco in Serbia; and following both, a fleet of British and French battle - ships have, so a Berlin message informs us, bombarded Pola. The Austrian - led Albanians

[Continued overleaf.]



COMRADES OF GARIBALDI'S GRANDSON BURIED ON THE BATTLEFIELD: A FUNERAL CLOSE TO THE TRENCHES.
The two Garibaldians fell in the Argonne on the same day as Lieutenant Bruno Garibaldi, son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi and grandson of the great Italian liberator. General Garibaldi has five other sons serving in the Italian Volunteer Contingent of the French Foreign Legion. One of them commands the contingent.—[Photograph by Topical.]

have also been defeated with loss at Kroya, and by the Montenegrins; and in spite of the promise that a million Germans and Austrians are to undertake the subjugation of Serbia (a plan that would by its success free one of the Austro-German fronts from attack and the necessity for concentrating troops), it seems exceedingly doubtful by this time if the



SAVER, BY MAGNIFICENT SEAMANSHIP, OF SEVENTY OF THE "FORMIDABLE'S" CREW: THE BRIXHAM FISHING-SMACK "PROVIDENT."

The Brixham fishing-smack "Provident," owned and skippered by William Pillar, did magnificent work in rescuing two officers and sixty-eight men of the "Formidable" after they had been in an open cutter for nearly twelve hours. The "Provident" was running to Brixham before a gale, for shelter. Off the Start, the force of the wind compelled her to heave-to after she had been struck by heavy seas.

She was on the starboard tack when there was seen on the mountainous seas a small open boat flying a sailor's scarf from an oar hoisted as a staff. After a series of perilous manoeuvres, carried out with splendid seamanship, a rope was caught by the sailors in the cutter, and, eventually, the naval men were got aboard the smack.—[Photo. by Dinharn.]

Austrian armies, even with their leavening of Germans, have any military meaning at all in the great scheme of the war.

The political significance of these defeats is even more profound than the actual battles themselves. Germany has not only been forced to face the facts, and to admit her check in the east, but she has come to that day when a scapegoat must be found and sacrificed to the people, so that their fears and their grumblings may be allayed. One of the psychological sign-posts of this new phase is the growing volume of free opinion and free criticism—or rather, the growth unchecked of free criticism and free opinion. There is a tendency to examine the values and the achievements of Austria with a cold and unfriendly eye, and to put upon the shoulder of that pitiable Empire much of the blame for the abortive trend of eastern events. There has been some acrid criticism of the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, also, and one or two bold men in Berlin have been finding out that as a diplomatist he is a bungler.



CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AND SENT TO FIGHT FOR THE TURKS :
MOSEMS WHO WERE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

At either end of the group, taken in Constantinople, are Turkish officers in the new service uniform. The prisoners are wearing Turkish helmets. They were probably made to travel in ordinary clothes, so as to be passed through neutral territory as civilians.—[Photograph by Record Press.]

Socialist papers, too, have been saying acrid things upon various imperial and military topics, that have a certain startling contrast to their honeyed "Deutschland über Alles" at the outbreak of the war. All this means that hard facts are driving through the cloud of rhetoric that has been confusing the German mind so long. Germany is beginning to ask itself if victory is really to be to the Germans, if their arms are really invincible.

And there is nothing in the eastern theatre to give them food for hope. The fluctuating events in the Mlava district are of very small strategical consequence, even the incursion of the Turkish Army on the Trans-Caucasian border can make little impression on a nation capable of meeting the attack of Germany and Austria with equanimity. Przemysl is held with an iron line; Cracow is menaced; and, in spite of all the ability of von Hindenburg, Germany seems to be open to the resolute advance of the Grand Duke Nicholas. And the latest reports make it apparent that the Germans realise this. Their offensive in Poland is being abandoned, and the mole-war system of the west is to be employed. How far such a system, admirable up to a point in the close ground of France and Flanders, will be of value in the great expanses of the east, is still an open question, though the auguries are not on the side of Germany.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE MONARCH WHOSE FORCES INFILCTED A GREAT
DEFEAT ON THE AUSTRIANS : KING PETER OF SERBIA
AND HIS GENERAL STAFF.

King Peter went to the front to visit and encourage his troops early in December, when his army began their great offensive which drove the Austrians out of Serbia with immense loss.

Photograph by C.N.



THE SAVED AIRMAN: FLIGHT-COMMANDER FRANCIS E. T. HEWLETT.

The news of the safety of Flight-Commander Francis E. T. Hewlett, son of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the novelist, and Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, the intrepid airwoman, was very welcome. After the attack on Cuxhaven his machine was wrecked off Heligoland, but he was picked up by a Dutch trawler, and taken to Ymuiden, whence he has now returned. He was drifting for six hours.—[Photo. by Birkett.]



THE DEATH OF A HERO: CAPTAIN ARTHUR N. LOXLEY, H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE"

The sinking of the "Formidable" was one of the tragedies of the war, but was made memorable by the heroic conduct of the Captain and crew. When a survivor last saw the ship, Captain Loxley and Commander Ballard were standing on the bridge, talking; officers were at their posts, and the crew on the foredeck, calmly facing imminent death.—[Photo. by Symonds.]

The events in the western arena are a little overshadowed, but they are full of real meaning. German army corps have lost their last foothold on the southerly bank of the Yser by the dashing capture of St. Georges ; and though they are fighting vigorously to recapture it, they are also inclined to admit its loss. St. Georges stands for the steady, pushing advance of the Allies along the Flanders coast. In this battle of metres, the attack creeps on, but it is a definite advance, none the less. It is also manifest all along the line. The British position at Ypres has been consolidated. German points of vantage—one on the road from Bacelaere to Passchendaele, for instance, and positions to the north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus and the farm of Beauséjour in the Champagne, others in the Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle, have been taken. Everywhere along the line, also, the artillery of the Allies shows its increasing ability to dominate the heavy guns of the enemy.

In Upper Alsace events have been more lively. The French forces have been moving vigorously in this area. Steinbach, which lies at the foot of a hill of great military importance, has been thoroughly shelled, and part of it occupied by the French forces. Steinbach taken, the Mulhausen railway is threatened. A complete success here must have distinct bearing on the fighting in Alsace, and, indeed, in the entire campaign.

Coming, too, as it does, after expressions of calculated optimism from high political circles in France, after hints of great activities now on the verge of starting, and the promises of surprising political and military movements in store, uttered by responsible French Ministers and journalists, as well as the

distinct feeling of apprehension shown by the German General Staff for their forces in the Vosges district, there need be no surprise if activities of the first importance develop from the capture of half Steinbach. It is certain, indeed, that the offensive has passed into the hands of General Joffre, that he is ready to strike, and that he means to strike.

The events in the air and on the sea, apart from the rumoured bombardment of Pola, centre mainly round the aerial attack on Dunkirk, though some non-combatants have been killed by dropped "flechettes" at Nancy. The raid on Dunkirk was ably carried out by the German aviators, but a great deal of science seems to have been expended on this futile attempt. The market-place of the town came in for a bitter fusillade, and the hurt were, as usual, civilians. This is no doubt a retort to the British raid on Cuxhaven ; but for seven planes to fly a few miles from their own lines to Dunkirk, is rather a different affair from the deliberate advance of a squadron of ships and convoys into the very waters that the German Fleet are supposed to guard, and the still more deliberate attack of our pilots, and the collection of those pilots by a fleet that waited coolly until they had fully accomplished their end. It is rather less effective, too, than the raid of our men over Friedrichshafen, the report of which has just been published. That raid was made against well-gunned and protected Zeppelin-sheds, and not market-squares ; and undoubtedly, in spite of the apostleship of the German wireless, it was effective. Flames were seen issuing from the factory after the

penetration of its shells, and not market-squares ; and undoubtedly, in spite of the apostleship of the German wireless, it was effective. Flames were seen issuing from the factory after the

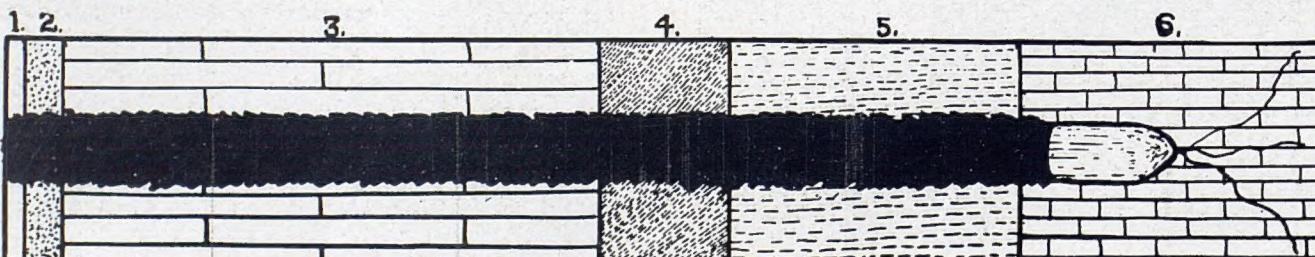
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THE INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH
"75" GUN: COLONEL DUPONT.

The famous French '75' field-gun, known as the 'Soizante-Quinze,' is the idol of the French artillery, and has proved highly efficient.

From the Painting by Jobert; Photo. by Wyndham.



THE POWER OF THE 42 C.M. (16 1/2-INCH) HOWITZER: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTUAL PENETRATION OF ITS SHELLS.
The figures show (1) an 8-inch compound plate ; (2) 20-inch wrought iron ; (3) 20 ft. of oak timber ; (4) 5 ft. of granite ; (5) 11 ft. of concrete ; (6) 5 ft. of a brick wall. The maximum range of a 42-c.m. howitzer shell weighing about 2000 lb. is said to be 12,000 yards (nearly seven miles).—[Drawn by A. N. C. Horne.]

raid, and the hydrogen-producing plant was destroyed. The loss of the *Formidable* in the Channel on the first day of 1915, and the death of so

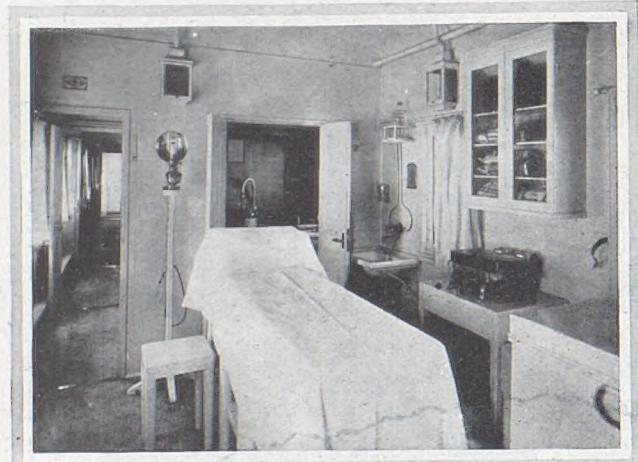


GOOD TRAINING FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF MUD AND WATER! CANADIAN TRANSPORT IN A FLOODED ROAD AT LARKHILL.

The Canadians encamped on Salisbury Plain—over 30,000 men—are divided among four main camps and several smaller ones; including those at Westdown North, Westdown South, Bastard, Bulford, Pond Farm, Larkhill, and Sling Plantation. Some of the camps are seven or eight miles distant from each other, and the roads between, owing to the rainy weather, have for many weeks been in an extra-

ordinary state of muddiness, and in some places completely flooded and resembling shallow canals; rather than highways. Camp-life and transport work under such conditions are naturally far from pleasant, but the Canadians take their hardships cheerfully, and console themselves with the reflection that it is all good training for the campaign as at present waged in a sea of mud.—[Photo, Sport and General.]

many brave men on her, is a grave and regrettable matter. It is also, however, a form of loss that cannot be avoided under present conditions of maritime warfare. Its military value—the *Formidable* is a fourteen-year-old battle-ship—is balanced by the reported torpedoing by a French submarine of the Austrian battle-ship *Viribus Unitis*, one of the largest vessels of the inconsiderable Austrian Navy. The Austrian battle-ship is stated to have suffered severe damage.



PRESENTED BY THE EMPRESS MARIE OF RUSSIA: A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL TRAIN—THE OPERATING-ROOM.

The Russian military hospital service is highly efficient and equipped with the latest appliances. The Empress Marie is the mother of the Tsar and sister of Queen Alexandra.—[Photo by Record Press.]

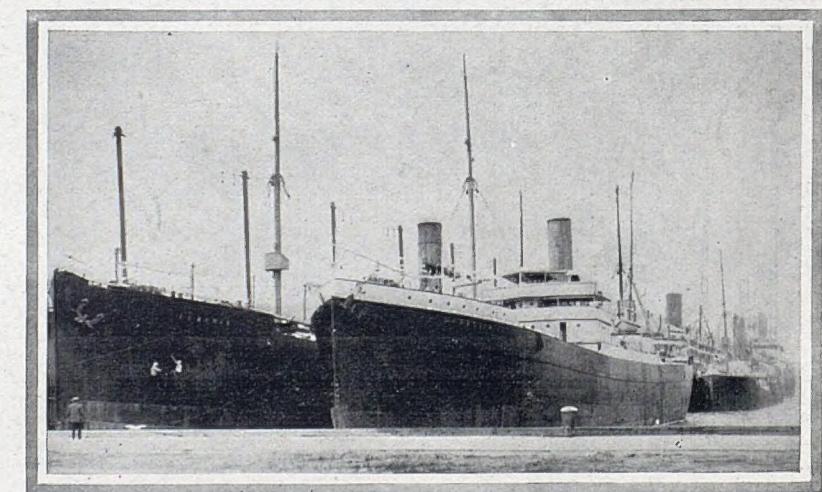
The full Note has proved what the summary merely indicated, that the American Government was approaching our own with every sense of friendliness on a matter recognised to be complicated and difficult to a degree. The American complaint is that there is undue interference on the part of the British Naval authorities with American shipping; that the searching of cargoes is so vexatious and dilatory as to have a paralysing effect on American commerce. The fact that on the day following the presentation of the Note, President Wilson himself told America that his task was made all the more difficult by unscrupulous Americans who were shipping contraband goods at inflated war prices to belligerent countries, and by the seizing in neutral countries of foodstuffs and copper disguised as cotton-bales, shows how complex is the whole business. The Note has not yet been answered, but it is apparent

that its difficulties are appreciated both here and in America, and that not only does a friendly spirit really exist, but that a recognition of its bearing on this war of national freedom is fully accepted.

The news that Maritz is on the war-path with 800 rebels, and that he has encountered and overcome a smaller loyalist force at a water-hole near Schuitdrift, calls for no especial anxiety. General Botha and his forces are quite capable of dealing with Maritz. Indeed, the employment of the Defence Act to commandeer all men of age for military service for expeditionary purposes against South-West Africa, shows that the Union Government is quite ready to take the situation firmly in hand. We can be certain that conditions in our colonies will be of a happier character than those of our enemy; for in the German dominions things go from bad to worse. Yet another colony has become detached from the aura of Imperial influence: on Dec. 9 the British flag was hoisted by an Australian force in Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands, and the last territorial possession of Germany in the Solomon group.

LONDON: JANUARY 4, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



INTERESTING IN VIEW OF THE AMERICAN NOTE ON CONTRABAND: HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINERS INTERRED AT NEW YORK.

On the left is the "Armenia," next to her the "Nassovia," and beyond the latter the "Pisa." The latter, with 4000 tons of coal on board and 2000 tons of provisions, has, it is said, been waiting a chance to join German war-ships in the Atlantic. The U.S. Customs have watched her closely to prevent it.—[Photo. by Topical.]



FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES OVER AGAIN ROUND THE CAMP FIRE: SERBIANS BIVOUACKING AFTER THEIR GREAT VICTORY OVER THE AUSTRIANS.

Their splendid victory over the Austrians will provide the Serbians with stories of heroic deeds for many a long year. Round the camp fire, we may be sure, these deeds have already been recounted. The official Serbian account of the campaign, up to the recovery of Belgrade and the expulsion of the enemy from Serbian territory, stated: "We captured between December 3 and 15, 274 officers, 26 surgeons,

about 46,000 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 flags, 126 guns, 29 gun-carriages, 362 ammunition-wagons, 70 machine-guns, 2000 horses, 3 bands of music, 32 field-kitchens, 39 field-bakeries, and a very large quantity of rifles and ammunition. These figures do not include the most recent captures at Belgrade, where the enemy lost more than 60,000 *hommes de combat*"—[Photo, by Topical.]



VICTIMS OF A FIERCE NIGHT BATTLE IN POLAND: DEAD ON THE FIELD AFTER THE RUSSIAN VICTORY AT KIELCE.

Kielce, a town in Southern Poland, between Warsaw and Cracow, has been the scene of two battles. On August 15 there was a sharp cavalry set-to there between the Russians and Austrians, the Austrian horsemen in the end being driven headlong off the field. The more serious encounter took place on November 2. Then 100,000 troops were engaged on both sides. It was during the retreat of the

combined German and Austrian armies at the time of the first invasion of Poland. The Russians overtook the enemy's rear-guard at Kielce and defeated it with heavy loss in prisoners and guns, after a stubborn action which lasted from three on the afternoon of November 2 until the next day, the fighting being mostly bayonet work, and of a very ferocious character.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



CONDUCTED BY A GERMAN PASTOR IN "MILITARY" UNIFORM: THE FUNERAL SERVICE OF AN OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION.

The grim side of the great war, brought home with so much poignancy in the presence of those "dead on the Field of Honour," is never more compelling in its influence than at the funeral of a soldier who is buried within sound of the guns which have brought about his death. Here, at least, there is no clash of creeds. The field of battle and the hand of the universal conqueror destroy all differences

in religious opinions. Death calls a truce to anything like religious partisanship, and, no matter what may be the special Church or Denomination to which the fallen soldier or the officiating clergyman may belong, the solemnity of such a ceremony in such surroundings imposes its influence without distinction of sect or creed.



OPERATIONS THAT GAVE BACK TO LEMBERG ITS ANCIENT NAME OF LWOW: WITH THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS IN GALICIA.

The Russian official communiqué of December 30 said: "In West Galicia our troops are progressing victoriously. . . . We have repelled counter-attacks by the enemy in the Carpathians as well as fresh sorties by the garrison of Przemysl." During the second half of December the Russians captured 50,000 Austrians. Lwow (formerly Lemberg), a great city of Galicia, was taken by the Russians on

September 3. The occupation was carried out with great restraint. Our illustrations show (1) Russian cavalry in Lwow; (2) Russians looking out for aeroplanes; (3) Russian soldiers beside the Sobieski Monument in Lwow; (4) A Cossack giving instructions to a Russian soldier in charge of Austrian prisoners; and (5) A dismounted Russian cavalry patrol scouting near Przemysl.—[Photos. by Shubskia-Korsakoff.]



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SEEKING TO KNOW THE FUTURE: A GIPSY'S PARAKEET TELLING THE MEN'S FORTUNES AT THE FRONT.

There is a grain of superstition in the nature of every Russian, and, judging by their pleased expression, these brave sons of our Ally anticipate omens of good-fortune in the folded "scraps of paper" which the parakeet is fishing up for them in its little curved beak. But, let the bird's message be what it may, these children of the "Little Father" may be trusted not to forget that every soldier carves his fortune

with his sword, and that the great Napoleon heartened his army with the assurance that every man carried a Marshal's bâton in his haversack. The little group is in itself a picturesque suggestion of a lighter side of the great world-war, the grave face of the gypsy contrasting effectively with the air of interest and pleased anticipation shown by the soldiers.



APPROACHING THE AUSTRIAN FORTRESS WHICH HAS MADE SUCH A LONG DEFENCE: RUSSIAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION NEAR PRZEMYSŁ.

It was reported from Petrograd on December 29 that the Austrian movement in the Carpathians, southwest of Przemysl, had failed, and that the enemy were retreating in disorder through the Dukla and Lisko Passes. At the same time the Russians continued to drive back the forces that had advanced against them from the direction of Cracow and Tymbark. A despatch from the Russian Headquarters

on the 28th said: "The retreat of the enemy in the region of the Dukla Pass and on the Lisko roads is becoming more and more precipitate and disorderly." It was reported on December 30 that an official message from Vienna to Berlin stated that the Austrians had had to withdraw their troops along their entire eastern front.—[Photo. by Shubskia-Korsakoff.]



MEN OF THE ARMY WHICH CAPTURED 50,000 AUSTRIANS DURING

The Russian Commander-in-Chief, in his despatch of December 28, said: "South of the Upper Vistula, on the front Opatowice-Biecz, the fighting continues to develop in our favour. Between December 18 and 26 we captured here 200 officers, 15,000 soldiers, and 40 machine-guns." A later communication from the Russian Headquarters Staff said: "In Western Galicia we made progress, in spite of deep

DECEMBER: A RUSSIAN GUN-TEAM CROSSING A STREAM IN GALICIA.

mud. We drove back the enemy . . . capturing guns and many quick-fires. During the second half of December we captured 50,000 Austrians." Biecz, it may be mentioned, is some sixty-five miles west of Przemysl, and about twenty-five miles north-west of Dukla, where the Austrians retreated through a mountain pass. It is said that the Russians obtained complete mastery of the approaches to the Carpathians.



"STUFFING" THE GERMAN PUBLIC! A VERY STUDIO-LIKE BOMB-DROPPER; AND GERMAN "GURKHAS" WITH SIKH TURBANS!

These illustrations, taken respectively from a German picture postcard and a German paper, are typical of the sort of pabulum on which the German public is fed. The photograph on the left purports to show a bomb-dropper, suspended from a Zeppelin, dropping bombs on a fort. The background has a suspiciously studio-like appearance: in fact, a moment's consideration shows that a genuine photograph

could hardly be taken at such close range, even from another air-craft—and what about the "bombs"? The drawing on the right is described as "Indian Gurkhas sneaking forward." It will be observed that, although armed with the Gurkha kukri, in physical type and uniform they bear no resemblance to Gurkhas, but are more like Sikhs. Our enemy contemporary lacks German thoroughness.



SUNK IN THE CHANNEL ON JANUARY 1: THE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "FORMIDABLE" (1901; DISPLACEMENT 15,000 TONS; COMPLEMENT 780).

On the afternoon of January 1, the Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement: "The battle-ship 'Formidable' was sunk this morning in the Channel, whether by mine or submarine is not yet certain. Seventy-one of the survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, and it is possible that others may have been rescued by other vessels." On January 2 it was stated

that a trawler had rescued about 68 men and two officers. The ship was laid down in 1898, completed in 1901, refitted 1908-9, and recommissioned in 1913. She was of 15,000 tons. Her designed horse-power was 15,000, giving a speed of eighteen knots. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, sixteen 12-pounders, two 3-pounders; with four submerged torpedo-tubes.—[P. W. Cribb.]



OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS DESIGNED TO LESSEN THE PERILS OF OBSERVATION WORK: THE HYPOSCOPE, AND "SEE-ALL-ROUND" PERISCOPE.

As mentioned on the opposite page, there have been many casualties among artillery officers and others engaged in observation work, and unprovided with instruments like those here illustrated. The Headquarters "Eye-Witness" wrote recently that the deadly nature of close-range fighting in the trenches "is somewhat decreased by the use of the hyposcope, which is much the same in principle as the periscope of a

submarine, and allows a man to look over the top of a parapet without raising his head above it." Our illustrations show (1) The use of a hyposcope mounted on an observation-wagon with a shield for the observer; (2) A view of a town through a "see-all-round" periscope; (3) The lens at the top of that periscope; and (4) That periscope in use.—[Photo. No. 1 by Record Press.]



AN INSTRUMENT THAT WOULD PREVENT MANY CASUALTIES AMONG ARTILLERY OFFICERS: PERISCOPE FIELD-GLASSES AND THEIR USE IN OBSERVATION.

Mr. Alfred Tobin, M.P., recently appealed in the Press for periscope field-glasses for artillery officers. "An officer of the R.A." he wrote, "recently on a week's leave from France, informed me of the urgent need of periscope field-glasses. He said that a very large proportion of the casualties in the R.A. had been among the observing-officers, who, when using ordinary field-glasses, have of necessity to keep

their heads above the trenches. The use of periscope field-glasses would obviate this. Any of these glasses sent to me at 2, Plowden Buildings, Temple, will be gratefully acknowledged." We publish the above illustrations by courtesy of Messrs. Ross, Ltd., 111, New Bond Street, who make a portable periscope box attachable to any field-glasses. The diagram shows the interior with its two mirrors.



A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENT OF ONE OF THE GREATEST FEATS OF THE WAR: THE BRITISH BIPLANES ABOUT TO START FOR FRIEDRICHSHAFEN. Squadron-Commander E. F. Briggs, Flight-Commander J. T. Babington, and Flight-Lieut. S. V. Sippe, the three Naval officers who carried out the aerial attack on the Zeppelin factory and sheds at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, are here seen on the parade-ground at Belfort a few minutes before starting on their daring adventure. Commander Briggs' biplane, No. 874, is the headmost of the three, on the right of the photograph. Commander Babington's machine, No. 875, is in the middle. Lieut. Sippe's machine, No. 873, the rearmost of the three, is seen on the left. Bombs are seen fitted below the bodies of the machines. Commander Briggs had the bad luck to have his biplane disabled, and brought to the ground during the attack, and was, as the result, taken prisoner.



A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENT OF ONE OF THE GREATEST FEATS OF THE WAR: THE FRIEDRICHSHAFEN-RAIDING AIRMEN DECORATED.

The three officers who successfully carried out the aeroplane attack on the Zeppelin factory and sheds on Lake Constance are included in the New Year's Honours List as recipients of the D.S.O. Immediately after the performance of their exploit they were awarded the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and the Cross of the Order was publicly pinned on the breasts of Flight-Commander

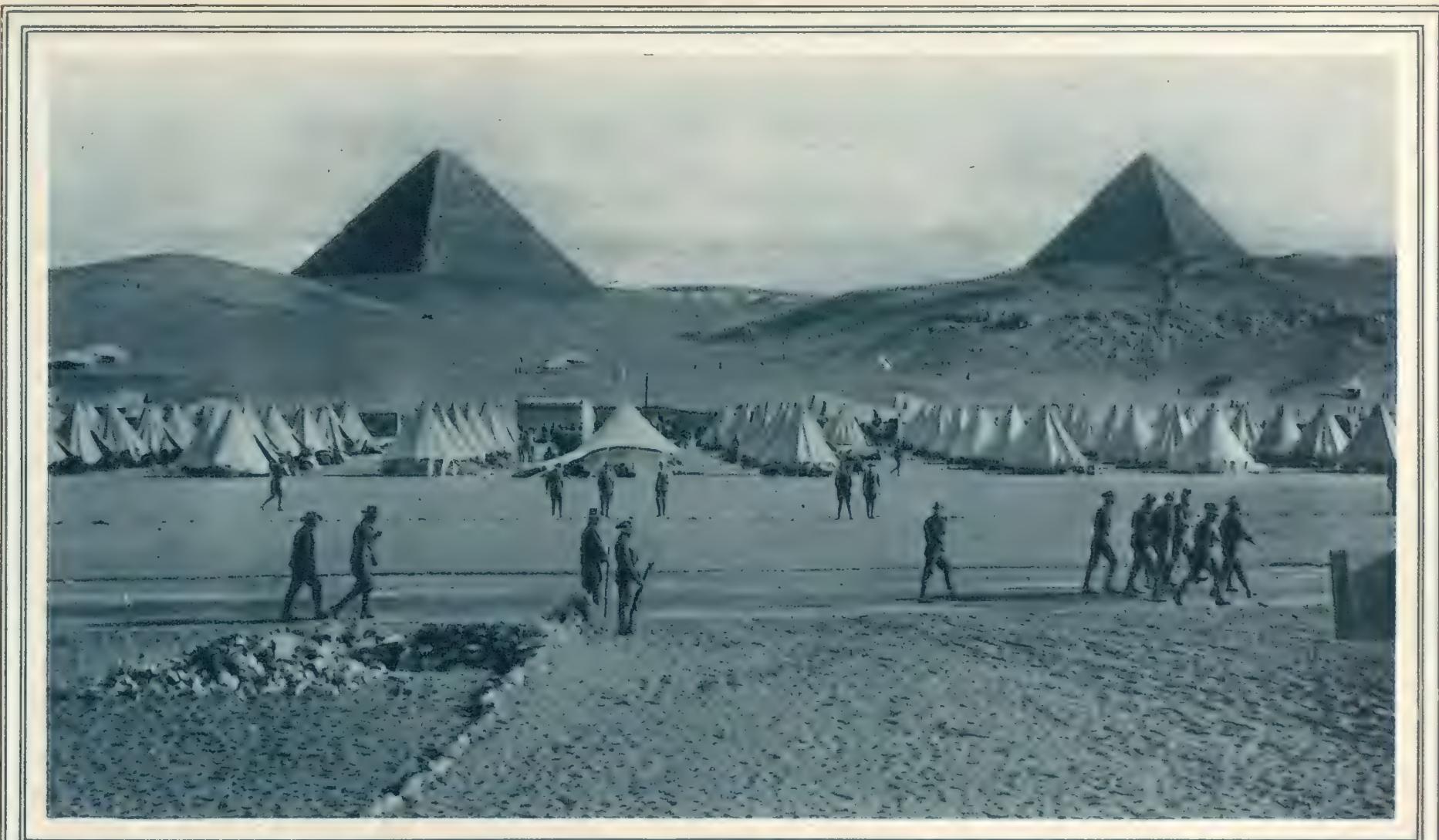
Babington and Flight-Lieut. Sippe, the two who were fortunate enough to come through the raid scot free, by General Thévenet, the Governor of the fortress of Belfort. The General, with his staff in attendance, is seen in our photograph shaking hands with Lieut. Sippe after bestowing the decoration on him. Commander Babington, the senior and first to be decorated, is close by his brother-officer.



SCOUTING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MOSES AND THE ISRAELITES: EGYPTIAN CAMELRY AND AIRMEN ON PATROL IN THE WILDERNESS OF SINAI.

A ceaseless watch is maintained along the Egyptian frontier east of the Suez Canal, and daily patrols of native camelry, in grey and khaki, and on swift-limbed mounts, with scouting air-craft overhead, keep the desert approaches across the Sinai peninsula under continuous observation. The barren nature of the Sinai peninsula is a defence of inestimable value. A belt of desert, all military authorities agree,

is the most difficult of natural obstacles for an army. In our drawing (from a sketch by an officer serving on the Egyptian frontier), the mountains seen in the distance to the right are the inhospitable Sinai range, precipitous rocks intersected by narrow and tortuous ravines. On the left, amidst the lower hills, a desert mirage is visible amidst the hot sand wastes.



THE PYRAMIDS LOOKING DOWN ON FIGHTERS FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE: AN AUSTRALIAN CAMP WHERE NAPOLEON'S LEGIONS ASSEMBLED.

"From the summits of those Pyramids forty centuries look down on you," declared Napoleon to his Army in Egypt just a hundred and fifteen years ago. Strange as the scene then was, the Pyramids are looking down now on a scene far more extraordinary. Gathered together there, on the same spot where Napoleon's legions encamped, is a British Army assembled from all over the world. British

Territorials, Ceylon planter volunteers, Indian sepoys, Australian Defence Force soldiers, and New Zealanders stand there together under arms. The camp of the first Australian Expeditionary Contingent is the subject of our illustration. It consists of 19,779 personnel, with 7477 horses, and 70 guns, and each of the States of the Commonwealth is represented in Egypt.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



THE TAKING OF ST. GEORGES: FLOATING A "75" FIELD-GUN ACROSS THE FLOODS TO BELGIUM

The taking of St. Georges, near Nieuport, on the Ostend road, on December 27, was a notable strategical gain for the Allies, and attended by one of the most heroic incidents of the war. The village formed the last foothold of the Germans across the Yser, and was the key to their position on that river. It stood isolated amidst the inundations, with the Nieuport road passing through it. Attacked by French Naval Fusiliers and a Belgian battalion, it was taken after hard fighting, but the Belgians were cut off by a German rally

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THE FLOODS TO BELGIANS CUT OFF BY A GERMAN RALLY. FROM THE PICTURE BY ALFRED BASTIEN.

heroic incidents of among houses near. Six Naval Fusiliers volunteered to float over to them, across the inundation, a "75" field-gun, on a wherry. They had to pass houses held by the Germans, inundations, with the punting along with poles. First one, then another, fell, but the survivors kept on until only one remained. He got near the Belgians, and then was shot. Landing the gun, the Belgians by a German rally cleared the enemy out. German "wireless" announces now: "The idea of retaking the hamlet of St. Georges was abandoned in view of the high level of the water there"!



SOME OF THE 126 CAPTURED BY THE SERBIANS IN THEIR GREAT VICTORY: AUSTRIAN GUNS ABANDONED DURING THE RETREAT.

The enormous captures of men and war material made by the Serbians during their rout of the Austrians, between December 3 and 15, included, as mentioned elsewhere, 126 guns, 29 gun-carriages, 362 ammunition-wagons, and 70 machine-guns. In his Order of the Day to his troops on December 30, quoted on another page, the Crown Prince Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian Armies, said :

"After having beaten him (the enemy) once on the Yser and also on the Jadar, we have, after many bloody but glorious combats, now delivered a blow heavier than any previously inflicted on him. The thousands of prisoners, the hundreds of guns, and the immense war booty that we have taken from the enemy are the evidences of his defeat and of our glory."—[Photo. by C.N.]



ON A STEED DECKED IN TOKEN OF VICTORY: THE CROWN-PRINCE OF SERBIA RIDES IN TRIUMPH INTO REGAINED BELGRADE.

Belgrade, whose occupation by the Austrians was announced on December 2, remained in their hands less than a fortnight. The very next day the Serbians assumed the offensive, and, after a victorious attack and rout of the enemy, re-entered their capital in triumph early on December 15. The Crown Prince Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian Armies, issued on the 30th an inspiring Order of

the Day to his heroic troops. "Soldiers!" he said, "Five months have already passed since the enemy attacked our beloved country. . . . No enemy remains on the territory of the kingdom of Serbia. We have driven him out in utter defeat. At this solemn moment . . . over our proud city of Belgrade the victorious Serbian flag is again floating."—[Photo. Underwood and Underwood.]



IMPROVISED DEFENCE WORKS, AND MEDIAEVAL METHODS: "INDIVIDUAL" TRENCHES; A LOOPHOLED FARMHOUSE; AND A FORTIFIED BARN.

Our photographs show (1) German outposts in Poland in "individual" trenches; (2) A French farm building loopholed like a mediaeval castle; and (3) French soldiers defending a barn. There have been many instances during the war of isolated buildings being held like forts and forming centres of fierce fighting. Such, for example, were the Château of Mondement, more recently that of Vermelles,

and the Ferryman's House. Many other houses and farms have been similarly used. "Eye-Witness" wrote of the Germans in Flanders and Northern France: "They hold the buildings, many of which are placed in a state of defence. . . . The machine-guns are often placed in the centre of rooms where they can command an approach through a window."—[Photos, C.N. and Alfieri.]



"IN THE MOST FRIENDLY SPIRIT": AMERICAN STATESMEN MUCH CONCERNED WITH THE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN—AMBASSADOR AND PRESIDENT.

President Wilson (whose portrait is that on the right) and his colleagues of the United States Government devoted the most minute care, it is said, to the wording of the famous Note to Great Britain on the subject of British treatment of American vessels trading with neutral countries. The United States Ambassador in London, Dr. Walter Hines Page, who visited Sir Edward Grey at the

Foreign Office on December 31 with regard to the Note, wrote in his letter of the 28th, communicating it to the British Foreign Secretary: "I am . . . at the same time, to assure you that it is made in the most friendly spirit, and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries."—[Photographs by Topical, and Underwood and Underwood.]



IN CHRISTMAS MOOD AT THE FRONT; "LEAGUE" FOOTBALL; A GERMAN "CHOIR"; SOLDIERS NOT DEPRESSED; SOUVENIRS OF THE ENEMY.

Even the Great War is not without its hours of relaxation. The officers encourage the troops in seeking the lighter side of life in the trenches, and our illustrations evidence this. Photograph No. 1 shows Hussars defending a good corner-kick by Dragoons in a "League" match for a prize offered by General Briggs, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade. Photograph No. 2 shows a chorus party of German soldiers

singing during a respite along the dunes on the West front. No. 3 shows soldiers of the Rifle Brigade in garments suggestive of an Antarctic Expedition. No. 4 shows British non-commissioned officers who left their trenches on Christmas Eve, and brought back souvenirs of the enemy: a German song-book, a rifle, bayonet, helmet, and cap.



THE ONLY DRY CORNER: BELGIANS ENJOY CHRISTMAS FARE IN THE TRENCHES.

The recent heavy rains made the battle-ground of Flanders a sea of mud. Writing on Christmas Eve, the Headquarters "Eye-Witness" said: "The mud of Poland is proverbial, but it is hard to believe that the difficulties produced by it are greater than those at present being experienced by both sides in some parts of our front. . . . In such conditions, also, the construction of entrenchments is no easy



SUNSHINE AMID FLANDERS MUD: CHEERFUL BRITISH SOLDIERS TRENCH-MENDING.

matter. The clay is so tenacious that it will not leave the shovel, which has continually to be scraped, while in the wettest places the soil is so liquid that parapets slide down into shapeless masses as soon as they are thrown up, and the sides of an excavation continually cave in." In spite of all, our men retain their indomitable spirits.—[Photos. by C.N. and Photopress.]



THE WAR AS PICTURED BY THE ENEMY: CAMERA-SNAPSHOTS AMONG THE GERMANS IN THE WESTERN THEATRE.

In Photograph No. 1 we see officers and men of a Bavarian infantry detachment on outpost duty in the wooded districts of the Vosges, where many Bavarian regiments are on service. No. 2 shows men of the Bavarian Landsturm at drill. The Landsturm in Germany comprises ex-soldiers of the active and reserve armies, the 1st "Ban" taking in men up to 40, and the 2nd, men between 40 and 45.

No. 3 shows one of the travelling field-kitchens which accompany the German troops on the march, serving out a hot dinner during a mid-day halt. No. 4 shows a captured field-gun being paraded through Stuttgart, a form of heartening-up of the general public we do not need to use, though we have, of course, more than sufficient captured German cannon for such purposes.



GERMANY'S "REPLY." TO KITCHENER'S ARMY: VOLUNTEERS (FREIWILLIGE) AT DRILL FOR ENTRY INTO THE FIELD IN THE SPRING.

Here we have, at drill, Germany's "set-off" to our recruits of "Kitchener's Army," a sample squad of infantry "Volunteers," or "Freiwillige," as are officially designated the contingent to which the young fellows shown in our photograph belong. As one who recently visited Germany describes, by the spring of this year the German Empire will be able to place in the field an entirely new army of upwards

of a million men, now being trained day after day so as to counterbalance "Kitchener's Army" when our first million lands on the Continent. Some are men not included previously in annual conscriptions, but most of them, it would appear, are young fellows between twenty and twenty-five years of age, largely recruited from the commercial and industrial classes, thrown out of work through the war.

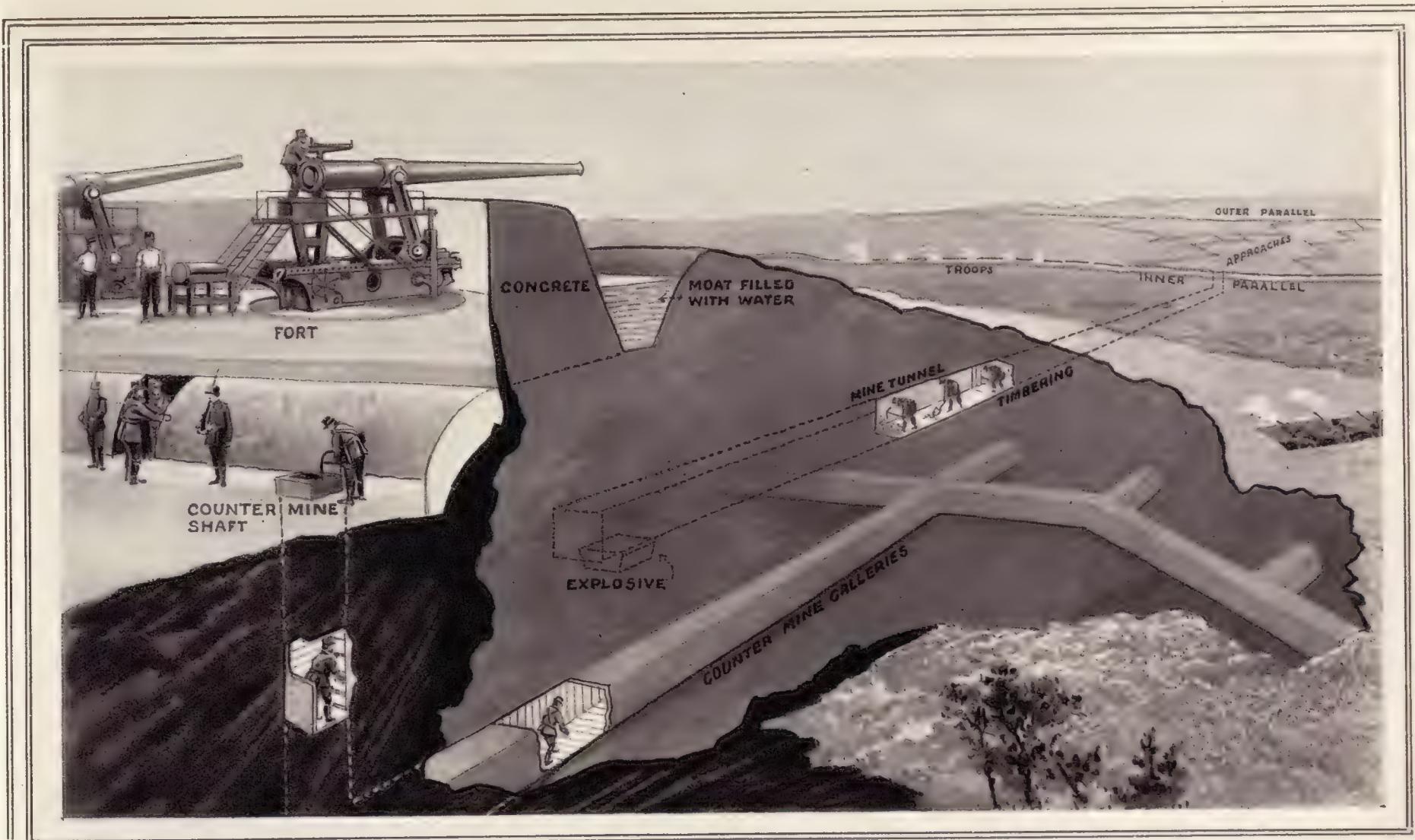


TAKING A FORTRESS BY PICK AND SHOVEL INSTEAD OF BY SHELL-FIRE: HOW INVESTING TROOPS BURROW TOWARDS THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

When it is not sought to reduce fortresses by sheer weight of shell-fire, as was done by the Germans at Namur and Antwerp, the method of attack adopted is the only one accepted before the present huge siege-guns came into being—reducing each stronghold by a laborious sapping and mining process. So, apparently, the Russians have had to deal with Przemysl and Cracow, and the Japanese with Tsing-tau.

Our illustrations on this page and that opposite (reproduced by courtesy of the "Scientific American") show what has to be done and the measures open to a defending garrison against the besiegers. As soon as the preliminary long-range bombardment gains the mastery over the reply-fire of the defenders, the first parallel is dug, at about 1200 yards from the fortress, engineers stealthily tracing the lines by

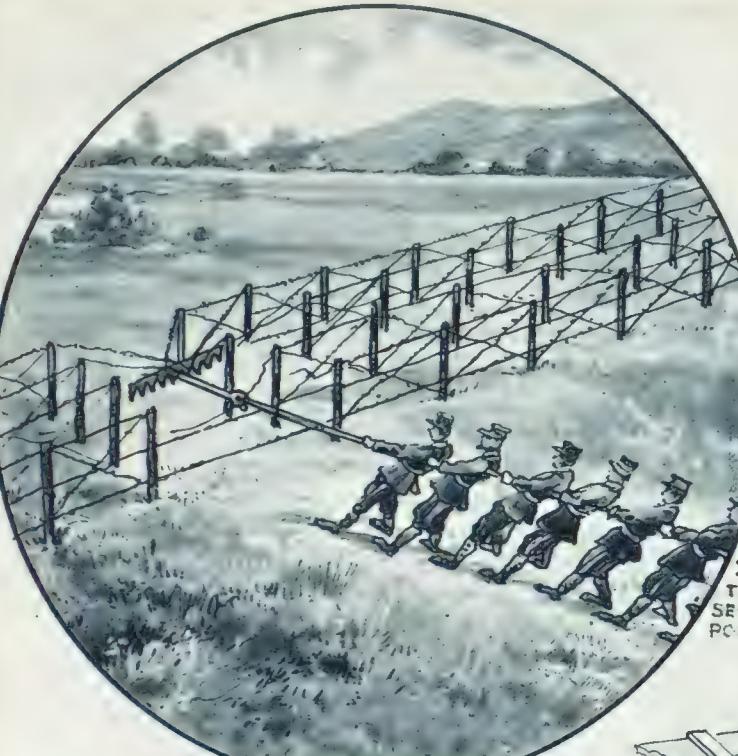
[Continued opposite.]



MINING IN FORTRESS ATTACK AND DEFENCE : BESIEGERS DRIVING A MINE-GALLERY ; AND THE DEFENDERS' COUNTER-MINE GALLERIES.

Continued.] night and excavating a trench 6 ft. deep and 14 ft. wide, so as to let infantry in fours pass. From that zig-zag approach-trenches are pushed out, similarly at night and stealthily, to within 600 yards of the enemy, where the second parallel is dug. More "zigzags" are made until within 300 yards, or charging distance, of the fortress, to the third parallel. Mining as far as the walls is the next step, underground

"galleries," 3 ft. wide and 4½ ft. high, being tunnelled out. At the end explosives are placed and fired electrically, the troops of the besiegers swarming out from the third parallel to storm the breach. The besieged garrison, on seeing the third parallel made, tunnel counter-mines with radiating galleries where sentries listen for the sound of the enemy's excavators. If these can be located, they are blown up.



TEARING DOWN
BARBED WIRE
WITH RAKE.

POLE PRESCRIBED FOR BLOWING UP BARBED WIRE
BY FRENCH REGULATIONS.



RUSSIAN MODIFICATION OF
FRENCH POLE.

DESIGN OF POLE BY LIEUT. COL. KAZKEWITCH OF THE
RUSSIAN ARMY.



LAND TORPEDOES AND RAKES FOR DESTROYING WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS: FIGHTING THE GREATEST MILITARY FIELD-OBSTACLE BY EXPLOSION AND BY TEARING.

A barbed-wire entanglement—which comprises, ordinarily, a belt extending often for several hundred yards, and from sixteen to twenty feet wide, of intricately interlaced spiked wires, forming a web spread on stakes from three to six feet tall—is the most formidable of military field-obstacles, and several devices are employed for getting through. To cut a passage by hand with nippers is not always

expeditious enough, and usually involves heavy loss of life. Our illustrations, reproduced by the courtesy of the "Scientific American," show alternative methods for dealing with such obstacles, some of which have been adopted in the field and are, as occasion serves, being made use of by both sides. The most modern method is explained in the lettered diagram above, to the right of the left-hand page.

"Continued opposite."



BRIDGING WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS : CROSSING THE GREATEST MILITARY FIELD-OBSTACLE BY MEANS OF PLANKS AND BAGS, OR "MATTRESSES."

Continued.]
Special apparatus is employed to shatter a wide gap with a species of elongated torpedoes made of wooden poles along which explosives are attached. These are pushed in on the ground beneath the barbed-wire network and fired from a distance in rear by electric wire. The French, Russian, and British implements are shown. To the left of the diagram in question, a more rough-and-ready method is depicted, where rakes, with a hauling rope of wire, are used to drag away and clear sections of the entanglement. Sometimes also, as is shown on the right-hand page, planks and bags stuffed with straw and flattened like mattresses, are thrust on top of the network to form bridges over which the attacking soldiers rush.

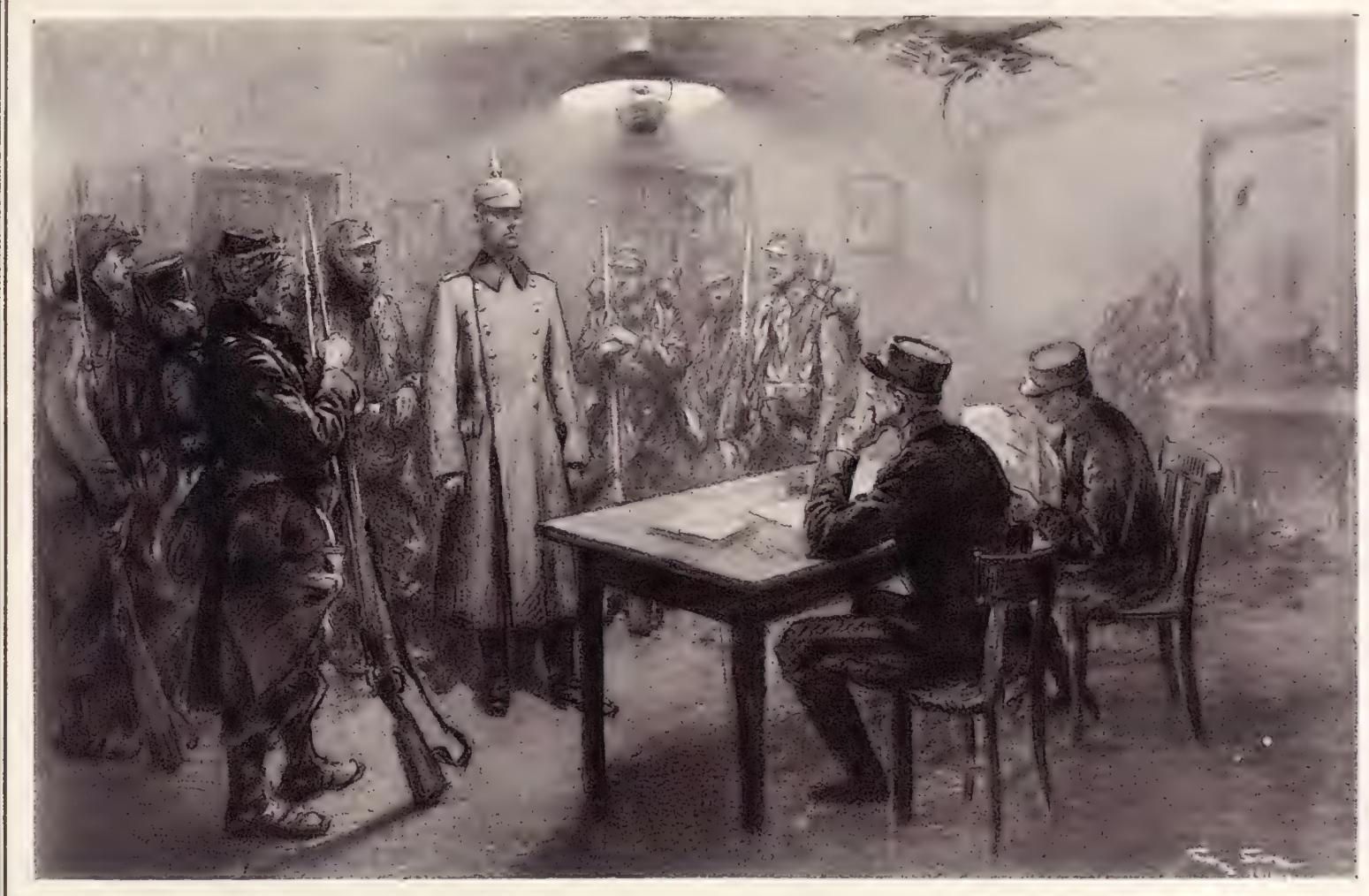


EACH A LINK IN THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE AS TO THE ENEMY'S FORCES: GERMAN PRISONERS UNDER A FRENCH GUARD.

As explained elsewhere, the identification of prisoners often indicates the composition of the enemy's forces. To quote the Headquarters' "Eye-Witness" again: "If a prisoner gives away information . . . a good deal may be attained at one bound. But this applies chiefly to . . . officers, who are not very often captured and are, moreover, not in the habit of imparting valuable news. . . . The activity

of an Intelligence Section is largely confined to the examination of the badges or equipment worn by the dead and by prisoners. . . . The mere presence of a unit in the field betrays the fact that reinforcements have come up or that new formations are being raised. . . . Often an apparently useless scrap of information forms the final link in a chain of evidence."—[From the Painting by Georges Scott.]

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'CONSTITUTING ARMY CORPS OUT OF SHOULDER-STRAPS': A CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICER BEING EXAMINED BY MEMBERS OF A FRENCH GENERAL STAFF.

The military importance of preserving secrecy as to the position of units is not always realised by civilians demanding detailed news. As the Headquarters' "Eye-Witness" wrote of the Intelligence Department at the front: "Since the composition of the larger formations of all armies is known, it is possible . . . to extract vital information from the connection of even a single soldier killed or captured at a certain

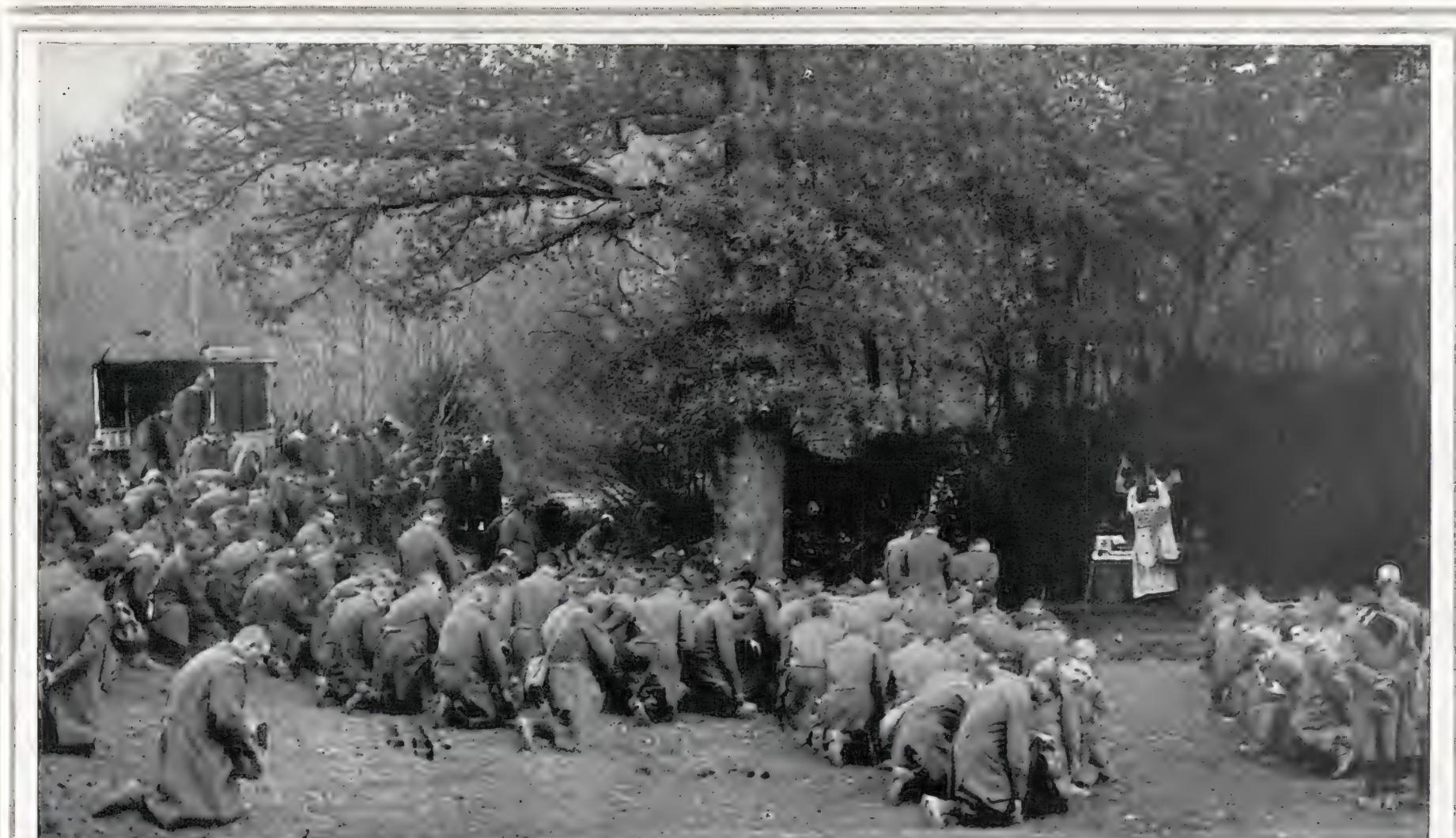
point with a certain battalion. . . . This explains why the identification of units with localities by means of accoutrements, badges, etc., takes so much of the time of certain bureaus in all armies. As it has been by no means inaccurately expressed, an important part of the duty of a great General Staff is that of constituting Army Corps out of shoulder-straps."—[From the Drawing by Georges Scott.]



AFTER THE STORMING PARTY HAS EMERGED AND CAPTURED THE GERMAN TRENCHES BEYOND: A BRITISH SAP-HEAD AT DAWN.

In a note to his drawing, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "Sapping is now the order of the day in many parts of the battle-front. From trenches parallel to those of the enemy, zig-zags are cut leading in the direction of the objective trench, and gradually, under cover, troops worm their way to within a short distance of the enemy's wire entanglements. Then a sap-head is dug out, from which the attacking

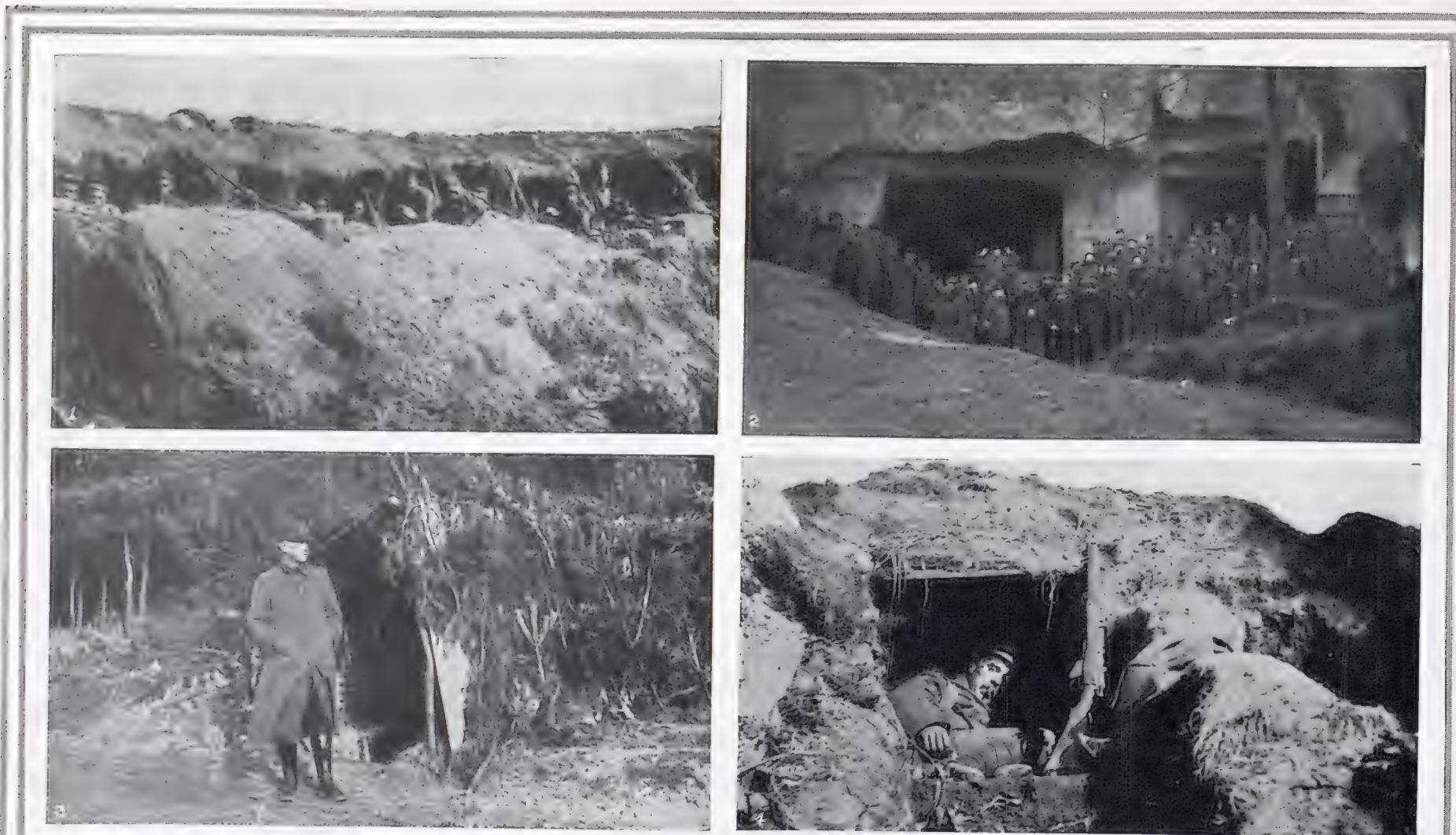
party emerges during the night or early dawn. The sketch shows a sap-head after the troops have emerged from it, and the track of the 'storm' for the attacking party has passed on and captured the enemy's works, leaving behind a trail of dead and wounded."—[From a Sketch by Frederic Villiers, our Special War Artist invited by the French Government to visit the Front.]



THE PRIEST-CONSCRIPTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT THE FRONT: CELEBRATING MASS AMONG THE TROOPS IN THE OPEN AIR.

Although, in consequence of the attitude of the French authorities towards religion, there are no chaplains in French regiments, letters from the front record many cases of religious services being held among the troops. Twenty-two thousand priests, it is stated, are in the ranks, under the conscription law of France, called to the colours at the general mobilisation. They have been able to make use of

the offices of their sacred calling during the war, and have found devout congregations among their fellow-soldiers, particularly those recruited from the country districts, where the people have remained attached to the faith of their fathers, regardless of the official views. Our photograph shows Mass being celebrated by a soldier-priest, near a camp, during an interval in the fighting.—[Photo. by *Topical*]



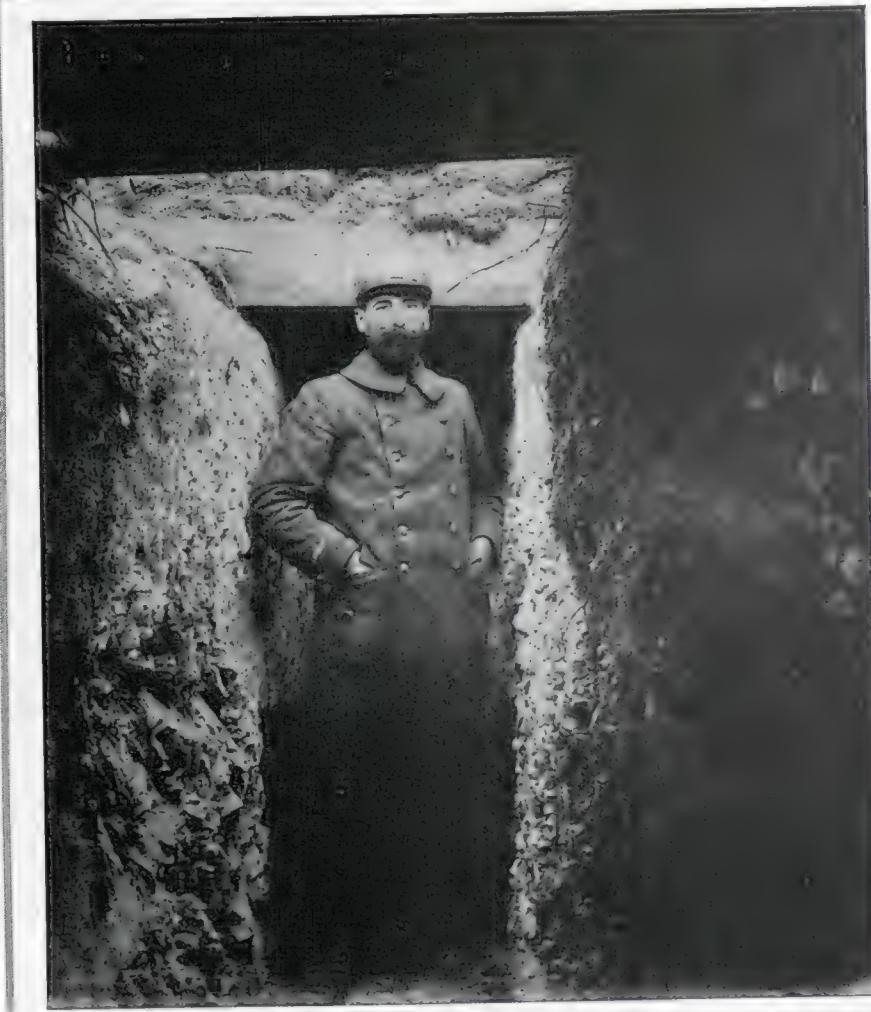
"A STRANGE, CRAMPED EXISTENCE, WITH DEATH ALWAYS NEAR": LIFE IN THE TRENCHES, "DUG-OUTS," AND QUARRIES.

Both in the Flanders trenches and the Aisne quarries, many of the troops and their leaders have long been ensconced in more or less subterranean shelters. "The life led by the infantry of both sides at close quarters," writes "Eye-Witness," "is a strange, cramped existence, with death always near, either by means of some missile from above or some mine exploded from beneath." A British officer wrote

recently: "I am very comfy in my dug-out. Have fitted up wardrobes in the trench made of empty ammunition-boxes." The photographs show: (1) British soldiers in their trenches; (2) French troops at the entrance to quarries near Soissons; (3) A French General outside his "dug-out"; and (4) A British "cave-dweller" in his "dug-out."—[Photos, by Illustrations Bureau, Tiranty, and Sport and General.]



PART OF "A HUGE IRREGULAR GRIDIRON": THE TRENCHES BEFORE ARRAS.
"The fighting is now taking place," wrote "Eye-Witness" recently, "over ground where both sides have for weeks past been excavating in all directions, until it has become a perfect labyrinth. A trench runs straight for a considerable distance, then it suddenly forks in three, or four directions. One branch merely leads into a ditch full of water, used in drier weather as a means of communication; another



UNDERNEATH THE "GRIDIRON": A TRENCH-GALLERY IN THE FRENCH LINES.
ends abruptly in a *cul-de-sac*, probably an abandoned sap-head; the third winds on, leading into galleries and passages farther forward. . . Seen from a distance, this apparently confused mass of passages crossing and re-crossing one another resembles a huge irregular gridiron." The left-hand photograph was taken in the French lines near Arras.—[Photos. by Tiranty and Topical.]



GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
(FIRST ARMY)



GEN. SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN
(SECOND ARMY)



GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.
(THIRD ARMY)



GEN. SIR LESLIE RUNDLE.
(FIFTH ARMY)



GEN. SIR BRUCE HAMILTON.
(SIXTH ARMY)



GEN. SIR IAN HAMILTON.
(FOURTH ARMY)

DEVELOPING THE ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH LAND FORCES BY CREATING ARMIES: THE COMMANDERS OF THE FIRST SIX ARMIES.

A new Army Order announces the creation of Armies, each to consist generally of three Army Corps. We give portraits of the Commanders of the first six Armies. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien is fifty-six, and first saw active warfare in 1879. He played an invaluable part in the famous retirement from Mons. Sir Douglas Haig has won much praise from Sir John French. He was born in 1861. Sir

Archibald Hunter has been Governor of Gibraltar. He was born in 1856. Sir Leslie Rundle has been Governor of Malta since 1909. He was born in 1856. Sir Bruce Hamilton has done splendid service. He was born in 1857. Sir Ian Hamilton was Lord Kitchener's Chief-of-Staff, 1901-02. He was born in 1853.—[Photos. by Lafayette, Bassano, H. Walter Barnett.]



IN "DUFFLE" SUITS: OFFICERS OF THE "DREADNOUGHT" WEARING WAR WINTER-KIT FOR ACTIVE SERVICE IN TEMPESTUOUS TIMES.

These are some of the officers of the "Dreadnought," the original battle-ship of the name, and "mother" of Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts. Some of them are seen here in the war winter-kit worn on service during the inclement weather of these tempestuous winter months, clad in the thick blanket stuff, or "duffle," suits ordinarily served out to officers and men, as part of their outfit for donning at

night under the exposed conditions of their life at sea when doing duty in destroyers and submarines. As most people know, growing a beard is allowable by modern custom and the regulations of the Navy at all times, as the alternative to clean shaving. There are times when such niceties of the toilet might be difficult of achievement—[Photo by Illustrations Bureau.]



WILL DYSON ON THE WAR: "CITY OF THE FAITHFUL."

In "City of the Faithful," the Kaiser is seen pointing imperiously to the West, as he calls the kneeling Mussulman an "illiterate fool," and asks, "Why prayest thou, turned in that direction? Potsdam is over there!"

From the Originals at the Leicester Galleries; by Permission of Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., who will Publish the Cartoons in a Volume called "Kultur Cartoons."



WILL DYSON ON THE WAR: "A PLACE IN THE SUN."

Scathing in its suggestiveness is the Australian artist's satire upon the ambition of the Kaiser, with his clamour for "A Place in the Sun." The fall of Icarus has not warned the Emperor of the fate of self-glorification, and the danger of "militaristic monarchy" and overweening national pride.

The cart
sharp sat
to



WILL DYSON ON THE WAR: "WAR TO SAVE GERMAN CULTURE."

The cartoonist has not spared Krupp, in his idea of a typical millionaire manufacturer, and there is sharp satire in the artist's representation of Goethe, Beethoven, and Wagner as "Minor Germans," crying to the great maker of big guns: "Hail, Saviour Krupp! how can we ever thank thee?"

From the Originals at the Leicester Galleries; by Permission of Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., who will Publish the Cartoons in a Volume called "Kultur Cartoons."



WILL DYSON ON THE WAR: "SHADE OF BISMARCK."

The two great Germans recall the victory of 1870-71, and watch the Germans of to-day fleeing towards Berlin in fear of invasion. "Ah, my dear Moltke," Bismarck says of the Kaiser, "he is succeeding in spreading terror—in the wrong direction!"



THE STATE ENTRY INTO CAIRO OF EGYPT'S NEW RULER: SULTAN HUSSEIN PASSING ABDIN SQUARE TO THE ABDIN PALACE.

One of the grandest spectacles modern Cairo has witnessed was the ceremonial entry into the city and State procession to the Abdin Palace of Sultan Hussein, on December 20. The streets were lined by representative detachments of the British defenders of Egypt, New Zealanders, Australians, the Ceylon Planters' Corps and British Territorials, together with Egyptian regulars. The citadel guns boomed a

salute while the throngs of Europeans and Egyptians along the thoroughfares acclaimed the Sultan from balconies and windows. While horses drew the State carriage, with Egyptian light cavalry, lancers, and mounted bodyguards as escort, enthusiastic cheering greeted Sultan Hussein, and the sky cleared and the sun, the god of ancient Egypt, shone out auspiciously.—[Photo. by Record Press.]

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE LAND OF BEAUTY, VIRTUE, VALOUR, TRUTH. Oh! who would not fight for such a Land!



By FRANK DADD.

FOLLOW THE DRUM.

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